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# **BARRY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

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**Public Health Department**

---

## **ANNUAL REPORT**


**For the Year 1951**

**BY**

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**MARY LENNOX**

**B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., (Wales)**



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## BARRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

---

*Mayor :*

ALDERMAN S. SIMMONDS, J.P.

*Deputy Mayor :*

ALDERMAN K. C. STEER

*Aldermen :*

F. G. ADAMS  
J. T. DAVIES, J.P.  
DR. P. D. RICHARDS

E. CAWLEY  
MRS. M. HOLLAND

*Councillors :*

F. ATKINS  
D. J. BOON, J.P.  
H. L. G. DAVIES  
M. S. G. DRAPER  
W. EAST  
MRS. M. M. HIGGINS  
T. JONES  
S. A. LUEN  
E. G. SHEEN  
A. G. THOMAS

J. P. BENNETT  
A. T. DAVIES  
J. G. DAVIES  
H. W. DURMAN  
S. B. EDWARDS, J.P.  
R. M. HOWELL  
C. B. KING  
A. R. M. ROOK  
E. SMITH  
MRS. E. M. THOMSON

T. YEOMAN

*(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1951.)*

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR C. B. KING

*Vice-Chairman :*

ALDERMAN J. T. DAVIES, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Alderman S. Simmonds, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. HOLLAND

Alderman Dr. P. D. RICHARDS

Councillor F. ATKINS

Councillor A. T. DAVIES

Councillor J. G. DAVIES

Councillor R. M. HOWELL

Councillor A. R. M. ROOK

Councillor E. G. SHEEN

Councillor Mrs. E. M. THOMSON

*(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1951.)*

## STAFF—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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### *Medical Officer of Health :*

MARY LENNOX, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (WALES)

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time) :*

G. W. MONRO, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

C. H. SYMMONDS,† CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.,B.E.

### *Sanitary Inspectors :*

A. H. JENKINS,† CERT.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. V. JOHN,† CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

J. B. JONES,† CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

### *Chief Clerk :*

W. F. LUCAS

### *Clerks :*

W. T. PAULDING

G. S. BURNELL

R. H. JAMES (Left employ 3/4/51—temporary post)

L. F. DIBBLE (Commenced 30/4/51—temporary post)

### *Rodent Operator :*

A. F. TURNER

†Also holds Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.  
(Royal Sanitary Institute.)

# BOROUGH OF BARRY.

---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
WOODLANDS ROAD,  
BARRY, GLAM.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Barry Borough Council*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year 1951.

This Report has been prepared on the lines as indicated in Circular 42/51 (Wales), and covers the Department's work during the Year in the relative aspects of public health and preventive medicine.

**Area of Borough :** 4,265.6 acres.

**Rateable Value :** At 12/3/51—£244,701 (based on a total of 11,201 assessments.).....

Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 1951/2 .... £971 19s. 8d.

## Population

Registrar-General's estimated home population at Mid-

Year, 1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,700
------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

This estimate has been used for the statistics shown in this Report.

(Note—"Home Population" figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area.)

## Census—1951

The Fifteenth Census of the population of England and Wales was taken on the 8th April, 1951.

The previous (Fourteenth) Census of England and Wales was taken in April, 1931—the first time there had been an interval of 20 years (instead of the usual 10) since the series began in 1801.

The following extracts have been taken from a Preliminary Report of the Registrar-General to meet the more urgent needs. The figures are provisional and subject to confirmation in the substantive Census Reports.

## POPULATION

1931

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Glamorganshire ....	1,229,065	618,454	610,611
Barry M.B. ....	38,925	18,945	19,980
England and Wales ....	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367

1951

Glamorganshire ....	1,201,989	587,687	614,302
Barry M.B. ....	40,979	19,748	21,231
England and Wales ....	43,744,924	21,024,187	22,720,737

(Note.—The National Population above does not include members of the Armed Forces, Mercantile Marine and other civilians outside the Country as at midnight on Sunday, 8th April, 1951.)

Census figures in respect of Barry from 1881 to 1951 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1881 .....	500
1891 .....	12,665
1901 .....	27,030
1911 .....	33,763
1921 .....	38,927
1931 .....	38,925
1951 .....	40,979

## SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

The latest figures published by the Registrar-General in this connection are reproduced below:—

**BARRY M.B.** (as at 31st December, 1947):

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Ages .....	18,281	20,849
0—4 years .....	1,765	1,677
5—14 „ .....	2,819	2,739
15—17 „ .....	809	847
18—19 „ .....	216	647
20—24 „ .....	1,084	1,686
25—34 „ .....	2,667	3,134
35—44 „ .....	2,640	2,960
45—54 „ .....	2,592	2,873
*55—64 „ .....	1,994	2,123
65—74 „ .....	1,159	1,453
75—84 „ .....	462	596
85 and over .....	74	114

\*This Group is sub-divided for Females as follows:—

55—59 years .....	1,181
60—64 „ .....	942

**Extracts from Vital Statistics**

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated Home population ...	17.25
Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....	16.81
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated Home population .....	11.74

**DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES**

(Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births)

Puerperal Sepsis .....	0.00
Other Puerperal Causes .....	0.00

**Infant Mortality****DEATH-RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE**

All infants per 1,000 livebirths .....	34.19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	32.74
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	66.66

**Neo-Natal Mortality****DEATH-RATES OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE**

All infants per 1,000 livebirths .....	21.37
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate livebirths .....	22.32
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths .....	0.00

The statistics set out above have been calculated from the following details of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths, which have been adjusted for inward and outward transfers.

**BIRTHS**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births (Legitimate) .....	338	334	672
Live Births (Illegitimate) .....	19	11	30
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>357</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>702</b>

**STILLBIRTHS**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths (Legitimate) .....	4	8	12
Stillbirths (Illegitimate) .....	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>

**DEATHS**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
All Ages .....	263	215	478
Under 1 year of age (included above)			
Legitimate .....	10	12	22
Illegitimate .....	1	1	2
Under 4 weeks of age— (included in the "Under 1 year" Group above)			
Legitimate .....	6	9	15
Illegitimate .....	-	-	-



## Deaths

## DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE BOROUGH

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>
Cadoxton .....	63
Castleland .....	59
Court .....	46
Dock .....	71
High Street .....	68
Holton .....	92
Park .....	79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>478</b>

## VITAL STATISTICS—TABLES I, II AND III.

Table I (page 8) sets out the Vital Statistics for the District during the years 1947-1951.

Table II (page 9) shows the comparative 1951 Birth Rates, Death Rates and certain Analyses of Mortality in respect of England and Wales, the County Boroughs and Great Towns, the Smaller Towns, the Administrative County of London and our own District.

In Table III (page 10) may be found the Vital Statistics, 1951—for the Administrative County of Glamorgan.

# VITAL STATISTICS—BARRY—1947 to 1951

Table I

Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	Nett Deaths belonging to the District					
	Nett		No.	Rate			Under 4 weeks of age		Under 1 year		At all Ages	
	No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
1951	702	17.25	418	10.27	36	96	15	21.37	24	34.19	478	11.74
1950	705	16.74	410	9.73	42	114	11	15.60	17	24.11	482	11.44
1949	786	18.86	383	9.19	39	102	14	17.81	23	29	446	10.7
1948	769	18.5	368	8.8	46	120	16	20.806	23	30	442	10.6
1947	895	23.3	427	11.1	52	107	28	31.29	43	48	482	12.5

Table II  
Vital Statistics—1951

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population							Deaths under 1 year of age	Deaths under 2 years of age		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Small Pox	Acute Polio-myelitis & Polio-encephalitis	Pneu-monia	Whoop-ing Cough	Diph-theria	Influ-enza	Tuber-cul-osis	All Causes (per 1,000 live births)	Enteritis and Diarrhoea (per 1,000 live births)
England and Wales 126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.31	29.6*	1.4
	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.65	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.37	33.9	1.6
	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.63	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.31	27.6	1.0
	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	—	0.00	0.61	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.38	26.4	0.7
<b>BARRY</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>34.19</b>	<b>1.4</b>

\* Rate marked thus, in respect of England and Wales, is per 1,000 related live births.

Table III—Glamorgan (Administrative County)—Vital Statistics, 1951

	Estimated Population 1951	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	732,100	11,946	16.32	10,091	13.78	441	36.92	274	22.94
BOROUGHS									
Barry M.B. ....	40,700	702	17.25	478	11.74	24	34.19	15	21.37
Cowbridge M.B. ....	1,069	14	13.10	13	12.16	1	71.43	1	71.43
Neath M.B. ....	31,850	454	14.25	445	13.97	22	48.46	17	37.44
Port Talbot M.B. ....	43,970	719	16.35	545	12.39	22	30.60	12	16.69
URBAN DISTRICTS:									
Aberdare Urban ....	40,710	608	14.93	751	18.45	33	54.28	23	37.83
Bridgend Urban ....	13,530	227	16.78	162	11.97	8	35.24	4	17.62
Caerphilly Urban ....	35,380	748	21.14	458	12.95	27	36.10	18	24.06
Gelligaer Urban ....	36,110	631	17.47	482	13.35	18	28.53	11	17.43
Glyncorrwg Urban ....	9,343	220	23.55	122	13.06	9	40.91	7	31.82
Llchwyr Urban ....	25,530	375	14.69	379	14.85	12	32.00	9	24.00
Maesteg Urban ....	23,010	476	20.69	304	13.21	19	39.92	12	25.21
Mountain Ash Urban ....	31,360	551	17.57	465	14.83	23	41.74	13	23.59
Ogmore & Garw Urban ....	22,480	356	15.84	313	13.92	9	25.28	4	11.24
Penarth Urban ....	18,310	300	16.38	263	14.36	8	26.67	5	16.67
Pontypridd Urban ....	38,460	661	17.19	575	14.95	26	39.33	14	21.18
Porthcawl Urban ....	9,388	131	13.95	164	17.47	1	7.63	—	—
Rhondda Urban ....	110,700	1,704	15.39	1,768	15.97	88	51.64	54	31.69
RURAL DISTRICTS:—									
Cardiff Rural ....	35,730	454	12.71	457	12.79	8	17.62	5	11.01
Cowbridge Rural ....	19,850	303	15.26	148	7.46	9	29.70	8	26.40
Gower Rural ....	11,590	201	17.34	151	13.03	5	24.88	2	9.95
Llantrisant Rural ....	25,440	482	18.95	295	11.60	16	33.20	10	20.75
Neath Rural ....	41,430	637	15.38	536	12.94	15	23.55	6	9.42
Penybont Rural ....	33,820	564	16.68	359	10.62	25	44.33	17	30.14
Pontardawe Rural ....	32,340	428	13.23	458	14.16	13	30.37	7	16.36

Table IV—Causes of Death—Barry M.B., 1951

CAUSE OF DEATH	Rate per 1,000 Population	Total	Males	Females	Age Groups																						
					0-		1-		2-		5-		10-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over
					1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	0.565	23	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	6	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis, other ..	0.025	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Syphilitic disease ..	0.123	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	0.098	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	0.319	13	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	0.270	11	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	0.197	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	0.123	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	0.860	35	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	0.049	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diabetes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	1.327	54	15	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	1.400	57	43	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	0.172	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Heart Disease ..	2.334	95	44	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Circulatory Disease ..	0.147	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Influenza ..	0.295	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia ..	0.491	20	14	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bronchitis ..	0.786	32	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	0.221	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	0.172	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	0.025	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.123	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	0.098	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	1.057	43	20	23	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	0.025	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All Other Accidents ..	0.319	13	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suicide ..	0.098	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Homicide and Operations of War ..	0.025	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ..	11.744	478	263	215	24	1	—	1	1	6	9	13	37	78	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157		

## Maternal Welfare

### NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Ten cases were notified during the Year, giving a rate of 14.01 per 1,000 live and still births.

In 1950, five cases were notified, the rate of incidence being 6.90.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 10.66 and for the 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) 8.08.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1951

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st August, 1951, and replaced the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939. They set out a new and more precise definition of "puerperal pyrexia" and should effectively remove any previous ambiguity.

### DEATHS

During the year, no deaths were reported as due to "Pregnancy and Childbirth".

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 0.79 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

## Infant Mortality

During the Year there were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age and Table V (Page 13) shows the various causes.

TABLE V

Cause of Death	AGE												
	Under 1 Mth	1-2 Mths	2-3 Mths	3-4 Mths	4-5 Mths	5-6 Mths	6-7 Mths	7-8 Mths	8-9 Mths	9-10 Mths	10-11 Mths	11-12 Mths	Total
Atelectasis.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro-enteritis .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemangioma .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Manslaughter .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pink's Disease .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .....	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Totals .....	15	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	24

### Neo-Natal Mortality

Of the twenty-four deaths of children under the age of one year (see Table V), fifteen occurred during the first month of life. Fuller details of these are set out in the following Table.

It will be noted that no deaths are recorded as being due to birth injury.

TABLE VI

Cause of Death	AGE										
	0-1 Day	1-2 Days	2-3 Days	3-4 Days	4-5 Days	5-6 Days	6-7 Days	7-14 Days	14-21 Days	21-28 Days	Total
Atelectasis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Haemangioma	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	15



INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — BARRY M.B. 1951

TABLE VII

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													No. of Cases Notified in Each Ward										DEATHS									
														Cases removed to Hospital																			
	At all ages	Under one year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 years and upwards	Cadoxton Ward	Castleland Ward	Court Ward	Holton Ward	High Street Ward	Park Ward	Dock Ward	At all ages	Under one year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 years and upwards
Dysentery ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis (Acute)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Post-Infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	979	29	140	152	158	201	267	20	9	3	—	—	—	180	78	145	220	138	112	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	70	2	—	—	2	—	9	1	6	5	7	19	18	19	7	12	18	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	11	9	5	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	62	—	3	2	4	10	30	10	2	1	—	—	—	19	4	3	6	3	4	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	10	9	7	3	12	4	3	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	116	13	18	26	16	18	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	7	19	25	18	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,299	44	161	182	181	230	336	35	30	27	17	33	23	257	102	191	298	173	137	141	44	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	17	14

\* 50 Admissions of cases of Tuberculosis to Sanatoria during the Year.

## Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Table VII (page 15) sets out details of cases notified during the Year and shows distribution throughout the District.

Comparative notification rates for England and Wales, the Smaller Towns and Barry, are given in the following Table (VIII)

**TABLE VIII**  
**Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases, 1951**

DISEASE	Notification Rate per 1,000 Home Population		
	BARRY	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)
Typhoid Fever ....	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ....	—	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal Infection ....	—	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever ....	1.52	1.11	1.20
Whooping Cough ....	2.85	3.87	4.00
Diphtheria ....	—	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas ....	0.20	0.14	0.12
Smallpox ....	—	0.00	0.00
Measles ....	24.05	14.07	14.82
Pneumonia ....	1.72	0.99	0.96
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ....	—	—	—
Paralytic ....	—	0.03	0.03
Non-Paralytic....	0.02	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning ....	0.10	0.13	0.08

### (a) TUBERCULOSIS

40 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 Other Forms, were notified during the Year, as compared with 54 and 8 respectively for 1950.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.565 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.285 for 1950.

The death-rate in respect of Other Forms of Tuberculosis was 0.025 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.071 for 1950.

Details of cases on the Register were as follows :—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
At—1st January, 1951 .....	136	120	256	36	39	75	331
At—31st December, 1951 .....	140	127	267	35	42	77	344

The following Table shows the classification of new cases and deaths during 1951, according to age groups and sex :—

Table IX

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 Years .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 Years .....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 Years .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 Years .....	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25 Years .....	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
25—35 Years .....	6	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
35—45 Years .....	7	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
45—65 Years .....	5	2	—	—	12	1	—	1
65 and upwards .....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ....	25	15	1	3	18	5	—	1

NOTE—The details of deaths given in the above Table relate to the total notified cases on the Register. Of the cases notified during 1951, *i.e.*, 44, five died during the Year.

(b) OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1,255 cases were notified during the Year compared with 391 in 1950.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and those removed to hospital during 1950 and 1951.

TABLE X

	Number Notified		Number removed to Hospital	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Dysentery ....	4	3	—	—
Encephalitis, Acute (Infective) ....	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas ....	7	8	—	—
Food Poisoning ....	10	4	1	—
Malaria ....	1	1	1	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ....	51	979	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ....	4	—	4	—
Pneumonia ....	37	70	3	—
Poliomyelitis : Paralytic ....	2	—	2	—
Non-Paralytic ....	2	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	5	10	*2	†1
Scarlet Fever ....	56	62	20	19
Whooping Cough ....	211	116	1	1
TOTALS ....	391	1255	37	23

\*The remaining 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from hospital.

† Of the remaining cases, 8 were notified from hospital.

## DIPHTHERIA

No case was notified during the Year. The last case notified in the Area was in February, 1947, and no death has occurred for the last nine years.

This happy picture, however, should give no reason for complacency and the public should realise that immunisation of all infants is as important to-day as ever.

The following details of Immunisation during the Year have been kindly supplied by the S.E. Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council :—

No. of Children immunised during 1951 ..... 490

(Note—This figure does not include children who received “bolstering” injections.)

It is rather disturbing that immunisation figures for the last two years have shown an appreciable decline on preceding years.

It is vital from a safety point of view that not less than 75 per cent. of all babies are immunised before their first birthday.

As is well known, this Service is available free both through the General Practitioner Service of the National Health Scheme and the Clinics of the Glamorgan County Council.

## TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY)

Incidence of Death-rates for Ten-year Periods—1921 to 1951

Period	NOTIFICATIONS		DEATHS	
	Average Number per Year	Average Rate per 1,000 Population	Average Number per Year	Average Rate per 1,000 Population
1921 to 1930	48.8	1.23	36.7	0.92
1931 to 1940	45.4	1.21	31.6	0.84
1941 to 1950	49.7	1.27	25.0	0.65

The foregoing Table gives two pictures—one pleasing and the other unfortunately not so.

The pleasing aspect is the continued decrease in the death-rate and is one which may be attributed to several influences—the advances made in both the medical and surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, the earlier and more widespread diagnosis of the condition and the increasing use of mass radiography.

Whilst the death-rate has decreased, it will be seen from the Table that the incidence of this disease has remained substantially the same.

It is generally appreciated that this problem is an extremely difficult one and one into which great inroads still have to be made.

The preventive side of the question is hampered by shortage of hospital accommodation, due partially in some instances to lack of suitable staff. This unfortunate aspect also affects the surgical treatment of cases where full advantage of modern treatment may not always be taken.

For the future, it is hoped, that B.C.G. vaccination of family contacts will go far to reduce the incidence.

The Barry Corporation is contributing towards a solution in the preventive field in their provision of adequate housing accommodation for those affected families in the greatest need. In this connection, I should like to thank the Chest Physicians for their co-operation and help and advice given throughout the Year.

## TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY)

The following Table shows the incidence and death-rates for the ten-year periods from 1921 to 1951.

Period	NOTIFICATIONS		DEATHS	
	Average Number per Year	Average Rate per 1,000 Population	Average Number per Year	Average Rate per 1,000 Population
1921 to 1930	22	0.55	8.8	0.22
1931 to 1940	16	0.43	6.8	0.18
1941 to 1950	13.7	0.35	4.8	0.12

It will be seen that there has been a steady decline in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the period 1921 to 1950.

This decline has been largely due to improved methods of milk production, the Ministry of Agriculture's policy of increasing the number of attested herds and the wide use of pasteurisation.

So long as all engaged in the production and handling of milk maintain these methods, there would appear to be no reason why the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis should increase again.

## MEASLES

The early part of the Year saw the whole Country experience the highest incidence rate of this disease since it became notifiable in 1940.

There was a very large outbreak in the Barry area and, as would be expected in a droplet-spread infection, the majority of cases occurred in the more overcrowded part of the Town.

The disease was relatively absent in the local Squatters' Camps (apart from Buttrills Grove). This may be explained by the isolation of these dwellings from the general population of the Town and in no way points to good living conditions in these areas.

The cases were mainly in the "1 to 5 years" age group and may well have been due to the relative lack of immunity of the younger children owing to the fairly low incidence recorded during recent years.

No deaths occurred and no serious complications were reported amongst the patients.

## Influenza

Twelve deaths were reported due to Influenza as against 3 in 1950.

At the beginning of 1951, the Country experienced a sharp widespread outbreak, which reached epidemic proportions in certain parts.

The disease appeared to have reached this Country through the seaports, but Barry was reasonably fortunate. Even so, the following comparative sickness figures (all causes of incapacity) of the Ministry of National Insurance in respect of Barry and the immediately surrounding district show the large increase of claims during the period and it is reasonable to suppose that influenza was the main contributory cause.

	No. of Claims received	
	1950	1951
First week ....	194	604
Second week	165	751
Third week ..	158	640
Fourth week	159	385
Fifth week ....	193	234
Sixth week ....	194	204

The estimated insured population of the area referred to above is 15,000. Therefore, the peak 1951 figures shown in the preceding table represent approximately 5 per cent. of this population.

However, the young and old were even more affected than the insured population and the majority of deaths occurred outside this latter group.

A combined grouping of the pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia deaths during the first six weeks of the year provides the following age distribution—

<i>Under 16 Years</i>	<i>16 to 65 Years</i>	<i>65 Years and upwards</i>
2	5	12

Whilst influenza as such is not a notifiable disease, there was, during the first six weeks of the Year, a marked increase in the number



of cases of pneumonia (primary and influenzal) notified. In fact, of the 70 notified during the whole of the Year, 47 occurred during this period.

The age grouping of patients suffering from this condition during the period under review was as follows :—

<i>Under 16 years</i>	<i>16 to 65 Years</i>	<i>65 Years and upwards</i>
3	28	16

### Food Poisoning Outbreaks—1951

- (a) Total number of outbreaks ..... 4  
 (b) Number of cases ..... 4  
 (c) Number of deaths ..... Nil  
 (d) Details in respect of foods, organisms or other agents responsible—

(i) OUTBREAK NO. 1.

*Food Causing Outbreak*—Possibly sheep's or bullock's heart (not proved). Food prepared at home.

*Agent Causing Outbreak*—Not known, but nasal swab of food handler showed a heavy growth of staphylococcus aureus.

*Severity of Illness*.—Mild.

(ii) OUTBREAK NO. 2.

*Food Causing Outbreak*—Possibly a meat pasty (prepared at a Works' Canteen but no other cases from this source).

*Agent Causing Outbreak*—Not known.

*Severity of Illness*.—Mild.

(iii) OUTBREAK NO. 3.

*Food Causing Outbreak*—Not known, but possibly Condensed Milk. (This article is suspected as tin had been opened ten days previously).

*Agent Causing Outbreak*—Salmonella typhimurium.

*Severity of Illness*.—Severe.

(iv) OUTBREAK NO. 4.

*Food Causing Outbreak*—Not known.

*Agent Causing Outbreak*—Salmonella enteritidis (jena variety).

*Severity of Illness*.—Mild.



### **Vaccination against Smallpox**

All vaccinations in the Area are undertaken by the General Practitioners for the Glamorgan County Council.

During the period under review, 597 vaccination notifications, in respect of Barry, were received by the S.E. Divisional Health Office, Glamorgan County Council.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925**

It was not necessary to take action under these Regulations, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

### **Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)**

No action was taken under this Section, which empowers the Council to apply for an Order for the removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### **Laboratory Service**

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), The Parade, Cardiff.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948—(Section 47)**

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

#### *Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention*

During the Year, the Council authorised me to act wherever necessary within the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The Amendment Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. It extends Section 47 of the 1948 Act in that, where authorised by the local authority, the Medical Officer of Health may make application for the legal removal of persons concerned. Orders made under the Amendment Act are of a temporary character—for a period not exceeding three weeks. Any application for extension of this period has to be made in accordance with the provisions of the parent Act (National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47) when it would be necessary for the local authority to make representation to a court of summary jurisdiction.

One is frequently called upon to take action under the Assistance Act, but it is usually found possible to persuade the persons concerned to accept institutional care voluntarily.

It was not found necessary to take formal action during the Year.

#### *Section 50. (Burial of the Dead)*

During the Year, the Department was called upon, in nine instances, to take action under this Section.

In three of these cases, full costs were recovered. In five of the others, partial recovery was made.

### **Health Education**

Towards the end of the Year, the Council put into operation the recommendations of the Minister of Food in respect of the taking of dogs into food-shops, restaurants, etc.

The following notice is now displayed in a conspicuous position in all food handling premises in the Area.

#### B A R R Y    B O R O U G H    C O U N C I L D O G S

In the interest of hygiene you are requested not to bring your dog into premises in which food is sold.

.....  
*Medical Officer of Health*

.....  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector*

Many of the shopkeepers were pleased with this inauguration and felt it would be of considerable help to them in maintaining standards of cleanliness in their premises.

During the Year, the free washing facilities, referred to on page 26 of the 1950 Report, were instituted in the two main public conveniences. No figures are available as to the use of these facilities, but it is felt that this is a step in the right direction and, as the public becomes more educated on the reasons for scrupulous cleanliness of the hands, so this service will become increasingly popular.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### Water

The whole of the area of the Corporation is supplied with water from Taf Fechan.

Water is brought by a single main (approximately 17 miles in length), from Taf Fechan Service Reservoir—Cefn Glas—to the St. Lythans Storage Reservoir (capacity 3 million gallons) situated a few miles outside the Borough Boundary.

From St. Lythans, the District is supplied by means of a single main which, apart from feeding two storage reservoirs within the Borough (Low Pressure Service Reservoir, Pencoedtre—capacity 1 million gallons and High Pressure Service Reservoir, Merthyr Dyfan—capacity 96,000 gallons), with the aid of pressure reducing valves directly supplies parts of the Town.

Owing to the possibility of structural defects allowing of contamination, it was found necessary, during the Year, to discontinue using the Low Pressure Reservoir referred to above.

In addition, water is supplied from St. Lythans to British Railways Reservoir, Wenvoe (capacity 21 million gallons) for the use of docks and railway undertakings.

Although the water supply is plentiful, the single main factor renders it very vulnerable to complete breakdown. The Council has reviewed the adequacy or otherwise of storage capacity and, in order to provide against any emergency to which major repair work on the supplying main might give rise, is considering the construction of a further reservoir (capacity 4 million gallons) within the Borough.

10,003 dwellings are supplied with water from public mains direct to the houses and approximately 200 premises (including squatters' huts and temporary bungalows) are supplied from standpipes or communal taps. A few occupiers of temporary bungalows obtain water from wells.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Town supply were periodically carried out during the Year and copies of typical results are set out on the following page—

## Chemical Analysis

Date of Analysis	....	....	....	....	10/4/51—13/4/51
Appearance in two-foot tube	....	....	....	....	Pale green, clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	....	....	....	....	30
Reaction, pH	....	....	....	....	7.0
Total Hardness—	....	....	....	....	3.6
(a) Temporary	....	....	....	....	
(b) Permanent	....	....	....	....	
Chlorides expressed as Cl.	....	....	....	....	1.0
Nitrates expressed as N.	....	....	....	....	Practically Nil.
Nitrites expressed as N	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Free Ammonia	....	....	....	....	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	....	....	0.0022
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degrees	....	....	....	....	
F. from Permanganate	....	....	....	....	
Poisonous Metals	....	....	....	....	Nil
Volume of Sediment	....	....	....	....	0.1
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	....	....	....	....	Trace. Amorphous debris, oxide of iron, diatoms, protozoa
Residual Free Chlorine in parts per million	....	....	....	....	Nil
REMARKS	....	....	....	....	Soft neutral water. Chemical analysis indicates sample to be of good organic quality.

## Bacteriological Analysis

Presumptive Coliform Count	....	....	....	....	0 per 100 ml.
Approximate faecal Coli Count	....	....	....	....	0 per 100 ml.
Approximate non-faecal Coli Count	....	....	....	....	0 per 100 ml.
REMARKS	....	....	....	....	Satisfactory.

## Rivers and Streams

There are no rivers or streams of any size in the area.

## Drainage and Sewerage

There are two main sea outfall systems of sewage disposal in the area, one situated at Cold Knap in the western end, and the other at Bendrick Rocks in the eastern end of the town.

Three small septic tank installations operate in the west end of the district, but these will be done away with when an additional sewer is constructed in the Porthkerry Park area.

With the exception of a few farmsteads and outlying houses, all other premises are connected with the public sewer.

### Sunshine Record

The following are details of the monthly recorded sun hours during the Year.

January...	.....	45.4
February	.....	87.0
March .....	.....	77.5
April .....	.....	200.3
May .....	.....	181.6
June .....	.....	249.1
July .....	.....	247.7
August .....	.....	178.8
September	.....	86.2
October	.....	103.9
November	.....	69.7
December	.....	60.5
Total .....		1,587.7 hours

Monthly average .....	132.3 hours
Daily average for the year .....	4.35 hours

### Rainfall Record

A new rain gauge was installed during the summer and the recordings for the four complete months are as follows :—

September	.....	3.12 ins.
October	.....	1.5 ins.
November	.....	4.91 ins.
December	.....	2.31 ins.

## Summary of the Sanitary Work Carried out during the Year 1951

REGISTERED PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Premises where Nuisances or Defects discovered	No. of Notices served	No. of Re-visits
Seamen's Lodging Houses .....	18	83	2	—	4
Dairies and Milkshops .....	33	114	3	1	4
Bakehouses ) .....	25	117	5	3	9
Factories ) .....	142	435	7	2	11
Total ....	218	749	17	6	28
OTHER PREMISES :					
House Inspection ...		825	771	694	2,934
Testing of Drains ...		106	(included above)		135
Schools and Public Buildings ....		14	5	—	—
Tents and Vans ....		171	23	7	185
Lanes and Dumps ....		74	9	4	22
Total ....		1,190	808	705	3,276
INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, ETC.					
Butchers' Premises ....		135	11	2	15
Grocers' and Provision Shops .....		373	19	9	17
Fish and Fruit Premises .....		291	12	5	10
Fish Friers' Premises .....		119	4	2	7
TOTAL ....		918	46	18	49
Grand Total ....	218	2,857	871	729	3,353

## Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations

Particulars of inspections and action taken in respect of premises controlled by Byelaws and Regulations are detailed in the summary of sanitary work carried out during the Year.

## Seamen's Lodging Houses

There are 18 seamen's lodging houses in the district, registered to accommodate 148 seamen. The houses are well kept and regulated, and are subject to constant supervision.

## Tents, Vans and Sheds

The limited number of temporary structures in the District have been in existence for a number of years more than was originally intended and most are showing signs of deterioration. The more necessitous cases are being considered for re-housing and a few families have already been allocated Corporation dwellings. The vacated structures were demolished in every instance.

## Factories

The factories in the district have been systematically inspected and the details are set out in the table below.

### 1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

(FACTORIES ACT, 1937)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	63	221	3	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	99	320	2	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	11	—	—
TOTAL	167	552	5	—



## 2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ....	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ....	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ....					
(a) Insufficient ....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ....	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Out-work) ....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ....	5	5	—	—	—

3—**Outwork**—During the year, thirteen outworkers were notified as residing in this district.

### Housing

(a) **CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS**—Barry is a comparatively new town and consequently the need to schedule any area for "Clearance" or "Improvement" rarely arises. However, it was found necessary to act during the Year in respect of a group of four properties under the provisions of a Clearance Order and all four premises were demolished.

(b) **DEMOLITIONS**—Six demolitions (including the four mentioned in (a) above) were carried out during the Year.

### Housing Repairs

The ever-increasing rise in the cost of labour and materials is making the task of enforcing housing repairs, especially in the case of lower-rented properties, a most difficult one to deal with. In spite of



constant efforts to improve the condition of the older properties, the total of outstanding notices does not decrease appreciably and formal action has to be taken in many instances.

### Housing—General

Number of inhabited premises at 31/3/51—	
Houses .. .. .	9,382
Houses/Shops .. .	421
Prefabricated Bungalows .. .	200
Squatters' Hutments .. .	143
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .	<b>10,146</b>

Number of houses completed during the Year—	
Council .. .	221
Private .. .	18
<b>Total</b> .. .	<b>239</b>

Number of houses under construction at end of Year—	
Council .. .	96
Private .. .	32
<b>Total</b> .. .	<b>128</b>

Total number of Council Houses at 31st December, 1951 .. . 1,935  
(This figure includes 200 Prefabricated Bungalows.)

### Housing—Council Houses

At the 31st December, 1951, the number of dwellings on the various Corporation Estates totalled 1,935 (including 746 of post-war construction). Up to the end of 1951, 792 families (including 45 old-age pensioners) had been re-housed since the war. Details of lettings under the Council's Housing Scheme are set out below—

General List .. .	552
Special Health List .. .	57
Keyworkers' List .. .	116
Pensioners' List .. .	45
R.A.F. List .. .	22
<b>Total</b> .. .	<b>792</b>

During the period, *i.e.*, since the last war to 31st December, 1951, the Corporation arranged or agreed to 280 exchanges among Council tenants where it was to the advantage of the families concerned or the Corporation so to do.

This elasticity in its Housing Scheme allows the Corporation to make full use of the accommodation available. It should be stated that, at all times, before any such transfer is permitted, good and adequate reasons have to be produced.

In accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, the Corporation have adopted the principle of allowing direct transfers between their own tenants and those of other authorities and also transfers between Council and local non-Council tenants.

In November, 1951, a comprehensive report on the building programme and housing policy of the Corporation was presented to the Housing Management Committee by the Housing Superintendent. The report gave a valuable insight to the problem and I feel that a précis of the information contained should be here recorded.

The report showed that the demand for re-housing in the Area had not diminished and, at the end of 1951, there were still over 2,000 applicants on the Waiting List, together with 170 pensioners seeking bungalows.

The following analysis of the Waiting List gave the Corporation an idea of the type of problem that had to be faced in future years—

Applications from families with	no children	.....	361	(22)			
„	„	„	„	one child	.....	794	(47)
„	„	„	„	two children	.....	536	(60)
„	„	„	„	three children	.....	190	(48)
„	„	„	„	four children	.....	67	(25)
„	„	„	„	more than four children	.....	53	(31)
						<hr/>	
						2,001	(233)
						<hr/>	

(Note—The bracketed figures indicated those who had separate accommodation.)

An extract from the above table relating to the top 500 applications indicated the following—

With	no children	.....	.....	.....	15
„	one child	.....	.....	.....	152
„	two children	.....	.....	.....	228
„	three children	.....	.....	.....	60
„	four children	.....	.....	.....	22
„	more than four children	.....	.....	.....	23
					<hr/>
					500
					<hr/>

It would appear from the foregoing that re-housing of the smaller family is a major problem facing the Corporation and this point is being taken into consideration in the building programme.

The report further showed a deficiency of 1,670 between the number of households and the number of separate dwellings in the Area.

To this figure, of course, must be added any families rendered homeless by the demolition of ex-military hutments and any dwellings on which Demolition Orders may be served during the next few years.

A surprising parity was disclosed between the number of Council house applicants living within the Borough and not having self-contained accommodation and the dwelling deficiency aforementioned. This high application rate was attributed to new industries coming to full production and enticing workers to the Area, the fact that newly-married couples could afford to rent complete houses and the increasing awareness of the benefits of families living "on their own".

## House Letting Scheme

### (a) GENERAL LIST

During the Year, 395 premises were inspected in connection with Clause B of the Scheme ("Insanitary Conditions and Absence of Normal Health Requirements") and details of sanitary marks to be awarded were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer's Department.

### (b) SPECIAL HEALTH LIST

The Special Health List deals with housing applications from a purely medical standpoint and, during the Year, the Council decided to increase the number of houses allocated by this method. Two houses in every fourteen let are now apportioned to this List.

Nineteen houses were let during 1951 under the provisions of this section of the House Letting Scheme.

### (c) SUB-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION

Three families were re-housed from temporary structures and caravans during the Year.

The re-housing of occupants of ex-military camp hutments—also provided for in this part of the Corporation's Scheme—is dealt with under its own heading.

## Ex-Military Hutments

Eighty-one former Army Huts were still occupied in the Area at the end of the Year. During 1951, 70 huts were demolished (of these, 31 were demolished at Buttrills Grove in order to allow the site to be used for building new houses). These structures are under the control

of the Corporation, acting as agents for the Welsh Office, Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

It is pleasing to note that the demolition of these structures was accelerated during the Year. The Corporation have always been aware that these hutments are in no way ideal accommodation from a health point of view. At the time of the first "squatters", the Council did their utmost to prevent the occupation of these dwellings. However, they were faced with a *fait accompli* and were forced to put these premises into some sort of reasonable condition. The problem that faced the Corporation at that time was a difficult one as, had the original "squatters" been re-housed immediately, the House Letting Scheme would have been nullified.

However, as time went on, a number of people were, for various reasons, evicted from private dwellings in the Town and, although the Council is not the responsible authority for the immediate care of the homeless, it was felt that they had in some measure a moral responsibility to their own citizens.

In the various eviction cases which have come to light, the Corporation have been faced with the problem whether to house these cases immediately and thus nullify the Housing Scheme, or take the action—which they have done in many cases—of permitting further occupation of ex-military hutments pending search by the evicted families for alternative accommodation. In practice, it is found that in very few instances does the evicted person succeed in finding private accommodation. It will be appreciated that the problem of finally eliminating these hutments will have no easy solution and that every year they continue in being, a satisfactory answer will become more remote. Whilst from a health aspect the majority of these structures should be demolished immediately, the matter is one in which a compromise becomes essential in order to circumnavigate what might prove an overwhelming social problem.

## Drains

During the Year, 106 drains were tested upon complaint or after repairs had been carried out. It has been pointed out in previous reports that all drains are subject to inspection before being closed in.

## Rodent Control

Rodent Control has been exercised in this area since the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Corporation have had a rodent operator in their service since the Act came into operation. Complaints received are immediately investigated and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' methods of destruction are followed. During the Year,

245 premises were treated, viz., 172 private dwelling houses, 51 business premises, and 22 Local Authority properties. Follow-up visits were made in every instance.

Sewers are periodically pre-baited by employees of the Borough Engineer's Department, and the results indicate the value of the work done. Close co-operation exists between the Ministry and the Corporation in dealing with rodent control.

### **Public Cleansing**

The semi-weekly removal of house refuse and the daily removal of trade refuse is carried out by means of mechanical transport. Salvage work in connection with the post-war effort has been maintained in conjunction with public cleansing and the demand for materials increased during the Year.

The Refuse Destructor is not able to cope with the increased yields of refuse from an expanding town and the tipping area at the Coldbrook Road Site has again been utilised. Properly controlled tipping is rigidly enforced—all refuse being covered daily with earth and effectively "celled". In addition, the whole site is regularly sprayed with dispersable powder ("Gammexane").

### **Bed Bugs**

Several complaints were received during the Year and investigations made in each case. Infestation in Corporation houses is dealt with by our own employees and in privately-owned houses by the occupants. Instructions are given as to the methods to be employed and insecticides provided at the expense of the Corporation.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

### **Milk Supply**

#### *Bacteriological Examination*

Forty-three samples of milk were taken during the Year, and of these, five were reported unsatisfactory. In such cases, steps were taken with a view to the improvement of methods of production and advice given as to the probable cause of the unsatisfactory results. Follow-up samples were taken in each case until satisfactory results were obtained.

#### *Examination for Tubercle Bacilli*

Eighteen of the samples referred to in the preceding paragraph were submitted for investigation. In one instance the presence of tubercle bacilli was reported. The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries further investigated the position and the two cows causing the infection were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. They were found on post mortem examined to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis (parts affected included the udder).

### **The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949**

In connection with the above Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, licences were issued to dealers selling "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milks.

There are no pasteurising or sterilising plants within the Borough.

### **The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949**

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, placed the responsibility for the registration of dairy farmers and of dairy farms on the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local authorities are now responsible for the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises.

Regular inspections have been made of the dairies (other than dairy farms) and milkshops in the District, and these premises have been found, generally speaking, to be kept in satisfactory condition.

### **Ice-Cream**

Strict supervision of all premises manufacturing and retailing ice-cream was exercised throughout the Year, and 48 samples were taken. Follow-up samples were taken in every case where unsatisfactory results were originally obtained.

The samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test which appears to afford the best available means for the routine grading of ice-cream.

The samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	.....	33
„ 2	.....	4
„ 3	.....	3
„ 4	.....	1
No result owing to unsatisfactory temperature at the Laboratory	.....	7
		—
TOTAL	.....	48
		—

### **Meat Inspection (Public Abattoir)**

The whole of the meat inspection in the Public Abattoir is carried out by your Meat Inspectors and the results of the inspections are indicated in the following Table—



### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excludings Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ....	2,043	594	988	10,994	720
Number inspected ....	2,043	594	988	10,994	720
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS : Whole carcases condemned	3	4	14	49	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned. ...	1,068	338	4	2,161	47
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ... ..	52.42	57.58	1.82	20.10	7.08
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :— Whole carcases condemned	9	21	2	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	198	226	—	—	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ....	10.13	41.58	0.20	—	10.28

### Meat Inspection (Shops)

698 lbs. of Meat were condemned in Butchers' shops. The greater portion of this meat was found to be affected with internal decomposition.

### Food Inspection

Food inspections were regularly carried out and during the Year, 13,768 lbs. of various foods were found to be unfit for human consumption.

### Shops and Offices

The provisions of the Shops Acts have been enforced but restrictions placed upon trade have resulted in much shorter hours being worked than was formerly the case.

### Smoke Abatement

One complaint was received during the Year as to the emission of black smoke but, upon investigation, no statutory nuisance was discovered. The property concerned is being kept under observation.

## HOUSING STATISTICS, 1951

**1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	825
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	3,759
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	47
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	59
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	694

**2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .....	893
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**3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.****A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	25
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners.....	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	7

**B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	—
--	---



(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By Owners ..... —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... —

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... 2

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... 2

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..... —

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the Year ..... —

(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..... —

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..... —

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the Year ..... —

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the Year ..... —

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..... —

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ..... —

See  
following  
remarks

It is regretted that it has not been found possible to furnish the desired information in respect of this part of the Act. Accurate details regarding the extent of overcrowding in the Borough are not available for although the post-War conditions make it desirable for many new houses to be built, few existing dwellings in Barry are overcrowded within the meaning of the Act.

The Barry Corporation are building houses as fast as their allocation permits and 221 were completed during the Year.

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## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

One case of legal proceedings was taken during the Year. A property owner failed to supply information as required under the provisions of Section 168, Housing Act, 1936, and was fined £2.

## DISINFECTION

During the Year, 98 houses were disinfected, also a large quantity of bedding and clothing at the Steam Disinfector.

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## Conclusion

I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Staff of the Department for the efficient and loyal service rendered by them during the Year under review and it is also my wish to thank the Members of the Authority for their continued support and kindness during this period.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LENNOX,

*Medical Officer of Health*

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